

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

NO BRASS BAND NOR EULOGISTIC SPEECHES IN EITHER HOUSE.

The Hudson River Bridge Bill and the Referee Bill sent to the Governor—The Anti-Pigeon Shooting Bill killed in the last hour of the Assembly by a vote of 50 to 30.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Legislature of 1901 adjourned today after a session of four days. The closing day was not noted for much else than the amount of business that was to be transacted, for there was no brass band or eulogistic speeches in either house. Both chambers were fringed with the flowers of members having been remembered by constituents and their desks were covered with all kinds of roses and other cut flowers. Although an attempt was made to do away with the annual present giving in the Assembly, yet there were some presents given, but not until after the Assembly had adjourned. Then Mr. Kelly of Albany was called to the chair and the chamber surrendered to the control of the Democrats. Minority Leader Fiske and his lieutenant, Mr. McKown of Kings, were remembered with tokens from the minority, while the majority members insisted upon remembering Speaker Nixon, Leader Aldrich and Clerk of the Assembly, Col. Archie Baxter. The Senate adjourned at 1:48 o'clock, although the clock was stopped at 1:15. The Assembly completed its business at 1:05 P. M., the clock having been stopped at 11:25.

The last three-quarters of an hour of the session was marked by an interesting struggle to pass the bill authorizing Edward C. Breuninger and Assemblyman James A. Rieder to be admitted to practice law without passing a regent's examination. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost was carried, and then Senator Ellsworth, of Albany, Elsborg, Brock, Brackett and Armstrong proceeded to talk the bill to death, trying to defer action on it until 12 o'clock. But in this they did not succeed, for the clock was stopped, and they were obliged to go ahead. Senator Ellsworth, however, ceased in forcing the bill through with the bill the pending business and without action being taken on it.

As usual, several important measures were left for the final hours of the session in the Assembly, and the last day was enforced as much as possible by Speaker Nixon in order that the speeches should not be too long. The first bill to provoke a storm of dissent and arouse opposition, but which was finally passed, was Senator Rieder's bill to permit the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to build an approach on West street, New York city.

The other measure which was passed and which met with disapproval was Senator Ellsworth's bill, providing for the appointment of a standing referee by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for New York county courts. Messrs. Davis and Bennett (Rep., N. Y.) and Durand and Fitzgerald (Dem.) opposed it as being unconstitutional in that it limits the powers of Supreme Court Justices, and that it was an infringement of the rights of the court. Mr. Bennett explained that the bill would mean that the referees would make from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in fees. Mr. Aldrich said the inquiry into the bill was one of appointing referees in New York city departmented some kind of legislation, and he thought the bill would meet the exigencies of the case as well as any other kind of legislation. It was passed by a vote of 54 to 44.

Messrs. Bennett, Davis and W. H. Smith (Rep., N. Y.), Collier (Rep., Brooklyn), Morgan and H. Wilson (Rep., Kings) voted with the Democrats against the bill. The last thing in the line of legislation attempted by the Assembly was the killing of Senator Slater's bill repealing the law of 1875, which permits the shooting of live pigeons in tournaments by members of incorporated sportsmen's clubs or associations. Mr. Bennett made a vain effort to have the bill passed but failed. He was obliged to move to suspend the rules to do so in order to bring the bill up again, it having been defeated last night. The motion was defeated by a vote of 45 to 35.

The Senate concurred in the nominations of Frank E. Kendall to succeed himself as a trustee of the State Commisive Hospital, of Frederick Peterson of New York city, of F. J. of Onondaga county, of P. J. Lang of Onondaga county, and of D. B. Murphy of Onondaga county, to the office of State Comptroller of the State, and the respective members of the minority declined to vote for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, whose terms of office have expired.

The Senate also concurred in the nomination of John C. Agar as a member of the State Board of Charities, and the other members of the majority concurred in the nomination of three new bill clerks.

Under an emergency message from the Governor the Senate passed Assemblyman Aldrich's bill providing that Jewish butchers sell on Sunday. The bill was passed by a vote of 50 to 30.

The Senate passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, Assemblyman Douglass's bill empowering New York city, by a vote of 50 to 30, to issue bonds for the relief of Port Richmond, and the bill for the relief of Port Richmond. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill for the relief of Port Richmond, and the bill was passed by a vote of 50 to 30.

The Senate defeated, by a vote of 22 to 17, Senator Goodell's bill empowering electric light companies in cities to acquire real estate by condemnation proceedings. The bill was reported favorably during the hurriedly adjourned session of the Legislature, and placed upon final passage.

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Company for installing a system in Far Rockaway.

Assemblyman Seymour, authorizing the New York and London Trust Company to increase the number of its directors, for a State Board of Architectural Examiners, Assemblyman Galbraith's, appropriating \$15,000 to pay salaries of State employees while serving as volunteers in the Fire Department, Assemblyman McGraw's, to pay the Eureka Fire Hose Company for furnishing hose to the village of Eureka, and Assemblyman Gardner's, giving the Aldermen of Albany and Troy a salary of \$500 and Rochester and Syracuse a salary of \$750.

SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

A Large Number of Bills Receive Executive Approval.

ALBANY, April 23.—Gov. Odell today signed the following bills: Mr. Aldrich's, fixing the number of officers and employees of the Senate and Assembly and their compensation. Mr. Durand's, providing for the payment of State Justices designated to serve on the Appellate Division, except in the first and second departments, and who reside in a county other than that in which the court to which they are assigned is held, of \$2,000 annually for expenses, also providing for the creation of Boards of Trustees of Young Men's Christian Association, to have management and control of their property. Mr. Smith's, providing for the making of the expenses of examination by the State Banking Department of a foreign corporation or corporation or agent.

Mr. Durand's, providing for special elections for new schools or alterations and additions to existing schools, and for the payment of \$500 annually for the marshal of the city court, Mount Vernon.

Mr. Costello's, providing for the posting of factory laws in each workroom of every factory where persons are employed by its provisions are employed.

Mr. M. E. Lewis's, authorizing the Foremen of the city of New York to order the construction and maintenance of temples and buildings for the city, public laundry, subject to the authority of the factory inspectors.

Mr. R. C. Gardner's, relative to the payment of the claim of Mary J. Gardner, a widow, in caring for poor persons in danger of infection with rabies.

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RAINES BRIDGE BILL WINS.

IT IS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY BY A VOTE OF 55 TO 46.

Comptroller Cady Says That if the Governor Signs the Bill It Will Fight It to the U. S. Supreme Court. Clear Up to the U. S. Supreme Court.

ALBANY, April 23.—After debating it at length last night, the Assembly today discussed and passed the Raines bridge bill to permit the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to build a terminal on West street, New York city. Messrs. Davis, Morgan, Fitzgerald, Everett, Durand and Harbinger attacked the measure, which was defended by Messrs. Aldrich, Fiske and Bedell. They said that the charter was granted to the company by an act of the Legislature, and signed by Gov. Hill. The reason that the company had not built its bridge was because the city authorities had shown no disposition to be fair or just in the matter. It was necessary to pass the bill at this time in order that the company could secure the necessary permission from Congress to erect its bridge over the river.

Mr. Aldrich denied vehemently that there was any desire to rush the bill, and said that he felt confident that it was not a proper bill to sign the Governor would not give it his approval. He thought it was a bill that would be safe to leave the responsibility of the bill becoming a law with the Governor.

The bill finally was passed by a vote of 55 to 46. Mr. Fitzgerald raised the point of order that the bill required a two-thirds vote, as it involved the right of the State. The Speaker did not decide the point, and the bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 46.

Mr. Fitzgerald's contention was correct. It was not pressed again, and the session came to an end without it being decided.

COLEMAN SAYS THE BILL WILL BE FORTUIT. Comptroller Cady was very much exercised about the passage of the Raines North River Bridge bill. He said that the history of the franchise differed in no essential respect from that of the Raines bridge company, and that it was the story of a small band of irresponsible promoters seeking to raise money for a bridge over the river, and that the Raines bridge company was a small band of irresponsible promoters seeking to raise money for a bridge over the river.

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REAPPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED.

Amended Bill Not to Exclude 35,000 People From a City Congress District.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Congress Reapportionment bill was passed in both houses today only after being amended so as not to exclude the residents of the lower half of the Fifth Assembly district of Manhattan Island from the Congress district. Under the original bill that portion of the Fifth Assembly district was embraced in the Ninth Congress district. When a new Congress district was created by the Fifth Assembly district, the Eighth Assembly district was dropped out without being attacked the measure, which was defended by Messrs. Aldrich, Fiske and Bedell. They said that the charter was granted to the company by an act of the Legislature, and signed by Gov. Hill. The reason that the company had not built its bridge was because the city authorities had shown no disposition to be fair or just in the matter. It was necessary to pass the bill at this time in order that the company could secure the necessary permission from Congress to erect its bridge over the river.

Mr. Aldrich denied vehemently that there was any desire to rush the bill, and said that he felt confident that it was not a proper bill to sign the Governor would not give it his approval. He thought it was a bill that would be safe to leave the responsibility of the bill becoming a law with the Governor.

The bill finally was passed by a vote of 55 to 46. Mr. Fitzgerald raised the point of order that the bill required a two-thirds vote, as it involved the right of the State. The Speaker did not decide the point, and the bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 46.

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NO X-SCIENCE CHAMPION.

DR. BUCKLEY LAMBERTS DR. SIMPSON AND OTHER REALERS.

Something Like an Introduction about the Simpson Collection. Dr. Buckley Lambert, Dr. Simpson and the Nineteenth Century Club "Debate" by Backing Out of It Altogether.

Carol Norton, C. S. D., did not come to the Nineteenth Century Club's meeting at Sherry's last night to discuss Christian Science with the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Editor of the "Christian Advocate." He had accepted the club's invitation but changed his mind, and wrote to Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the club.

"I feel, after deep and prayerful consideration, called upon to write you a decision which is as follows:

"With the greatest possible respect to Dr. Buckley, a fuller analysis of his attitude, based on his line of opposition over a period of years, leads me to feel that the best interests of Christian Science will not be served by my speaking on this occasion. Why? Because in the time given to both speakers, it will be practically impossible for the statements necessary of correction which Dr. Buckley could make in forty minutes could not be recently corrected by me, even a wholly dispassionate way, in ten times that amount of time; because, a forty-minute address on Christian Science either for or against, can hardly even touch the hem of the garment of the subject."

Mr. Thomas wrote back in dismay, asking Mr. Norton if he could not come himself to take his place. Mr. Norton replied that he could suggest no one; but he added that in view of the club's evident strong interest in the subject he would agree on some other occasion to talk Christian Science before the club himself or get someone to do it.

He desired, however, that on this other occasion Dr. Buckley should not discuss the subject. He not only insisted on the elimination of Dr. Buckley, but he insisted that Christian Science should have an evening all by itself, with no one to molest or make it afraid. To his latest communication Mr. Norton, so far as the record up to date shows received no reply.

Dr. Buckley was introduced at the time appointed for the discussion to begin, and he talked along for forty minutes and kept the audience in a state of laughter. He not only lambasted Christian Science, but he took a crack at faith-healing, and he spoke of Dr. Buckley as a "faith-healer" and a "quack."

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